

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

CENTS

ON THE RAGGED EDGE

Prohibition Sentiment Somewhat Mixed in the Northern Tier of Counties.

FIVE MORE HEARD FROM.

Bradford and Susquehanna Are Dry, Wayne is Doubtful, While

MONROE AND PIKE ARE DECIDEDLY WET

Wayne and Erie Flipping as End Men—A Gain in Temperance Sentiment—Pike County Influenced by New York—Different Interpretations of the Term "Hide-Bound"—Farmers for Prohibition—An Increased Demand for Apple Butter—The Question of Taxes—A Solid East Against the Amendment—Philadelphia's 40,000 Majority.

Constitutional amendment seems to have the best of the campaign up to this time in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Our special commissioner finds that of the five counties forming the corner, two will vote against the amendment. They are Pike and Monroe. Wayne is doubtful. Two others will favor prohibition. They are Susquehanna and Bradford, and their majorities for the amendment will overwhelm those against it from the other two or three counties. Thus far THE DISPATCH'S canvass shows the following result:

| COUNTIES. | Amendment | Total Vote | Local Option |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Armstrong | In favor of | 8,866 | Adopted |
| Bedford | In favor of | 8,391 | Adopted |
| Berks | Against | 28,992 | Defeated |
| Bradford | In favor of | 13,908 | Adopted |
| Cambria | In favor of | 11,792 | Adopted |
| Cameron | Against | 15,629 | Adopted |
| Carbon | Doubtful | 7,177 | Adopted |
| Chester | In favor of | 10,776 | Adopted |
| Clarion | Against | 6,985 | Adopted |
| Columbia | Close | 6,073 | Adopted |
| Cum gratia | Very doubtful | 7,416 | Adopted |
| Elk | Against | 12,100 | Adopted |
| Fayette | Very doubtful | 14,308 | Adopted |
| Forest | In favor of | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Greene | In favor of | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Indiana | In favor of | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Jefferson | In favor of | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Lackawanna | Against | 22,897 | Defeated |
| Lancaster | Against | 22,897 | Defeated |
| Lehigh | Against | 10,094 | Adopted |
| Luzerne | Very doubtful | 23,556 | Adopted |
| Lycoming | Against | 14,308 | Adopted |
| Monroe | Against | 4,357 | Adopted |
| Montour | In favor of | 4,357 | Adopted |
| Northampton | Against | 12,176 | Adopted |
| Northumberland | Fairly sure | 2,640 | Adopted |
| Penn. | Against | 4,454 | Adopted |
| Potter | Against | 23,580 | Adopted |
| Schenectady | Against | 7,282 | Adopted |
| Somerset | In favor of | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Sullivan | Against | 1,601 | Adopted |
| Susquehanna | In favor of | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Tioga | In favor of | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Union | In favor of | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Warren | In favor of | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Washington | In favor of | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Westmoreland | Close | 13,856 | Adopted |
| Wyoming | Against | 11,279 | Adopted |
| Wyoming | In favor of | 3,996 | Adopted |

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fiske.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

HONESDALE, February 15.—The northern tier comes to a ragged edge with this county. So does the prohibition sentiment. Wayne is the center of five counties which round the northeastern corner of the State. Grouping the five together, first comes Bradford, then Susquehanna, next Wayne, then Wheeling southward along the eastern border are Pike and Monroe.

That much-talked-of northern tier makes you think of the obstreperous "end men" in a minstrel show. A line extends unbroken through Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna counties for prohibition. The six counties will vote solidly for the Constitutional amendment. But the two ends are causing all the trouble. They are Erie and Wayne counties. They have not visited Erie yet, but the impression seems to be general throughout the State that that county will vote against the amendment. Wayne, I find, is uncertain. Therefore, in the whole row of northern counties there are but two hard countdrums for the temperance people to solve—one here along the Delaware river, and the other 400 miles westward on the wave-washed shores of Lake Erie.

Around the Corner.

But there is probably more of encouragement for them over here than in the northwestern corner. Because there, if Erie's majority against the amendment should prove to be large it might entirely offset the majorities for prohibition in Warren and surrounding dry counties. In the northeast, however, the majorities which Bradford and Susquehanna counties will give for the amendment will completely overwhelm the combined vote of Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties for liquor. In 1873 the majorities in the last-named three counties against local option aggregated 1,062 only, while Bradford and Susquehanna combined gave 4,166 majority for local option.

The gain of temperance sentiment since then is apparent in the mere fact that Wayne county now is regarded as doubtful, when she alone gave 336 majority against local option in 1873. It appears a rather rigid interpretation of both the old and new license laws by which Judge Seelye the last five years has reduced the number of drinking places in Wayne county. He was backed by public opinion, which was manifested in remonstrances and criticisms of petitions, and between the two it is claimed the people have been gradually educated to a prohibitory spirit instead of liberality in the matter of liquor as several years ago. Honesdale, the county seat, is the principal town, and the rural localities are populated by a farming class that favors temperance. Lumber and a little of the anthracite coal industry are found in the north and south ends of the county. Wayne's population is well on to 40,000 now, where it was scarcely 24,000 at the last census.

Under Gotham Influence.

Pike county is under the influence of New York City. Members of the Legislature from Pike county, to reach their homes from Harrisburg, have to go to New York City first, and then west again from there. A railroad on an air line from the metropolis bridges Millford, the county seat of Pike, within 115 miles, which is considerably nearer and more convenient than Philadelphia.

Consequently, the great bulk of Pike

county's trade is with New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and points in New Jersey. The county produces large quantities of lumber and flag-stones. These flag-stones pave Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The lumber is marketed in Jersey City. It has actually come about that Pike countymen are more of New Yorkers in their habits and tastes than Pennsylvanians. It is but natural, therefore, that they propose to give a majority of their ballots against the proposed Pennsylvania Constitutional amendment. It wouldn't be like New York, you know.

The total vote in Pike, though, is only 2,000. A politician from Millford told me that the people are liberal in thought; that they regard the amendment as the creature of hide-bound enthusiasts; that they are opposed to too much restraint in anything, and that in this matter they believe themselves fully capable of exercising common sense and discretion and drinking without indulging to excess. Pike county's majority against local option was 325, and their majority against the amendment will probably not be less than 350.

An Abused Word.

In Monroe County I found a different use for the word "hide-bound." There it was the prohibitionists, who declared to me on their honor "that Monroe was a hide-bound county" because she was against the amendment, and couldn't see it was the most liberal and advanced step taken by reformers in the last century. Monroe, it must be admitted, leans toward liquor, and it is both sides say about each is true, the Constitutional amendment will be kept away from the Jersey State line by probably 400 majority. In 1873 her spare vote on the local option issue numbered 691, and her total vote then was scarcely 4,000.

The farmers appear to be for the issue like other grangers, but they are overbalanced by the influences among lumbermen and the town of Stroudsburg. Delaware Water Gap is a famous summer resort, and were license taken away so close to the border, people there fear the hotels would be ruined with competition to close in another State.

Back to the North.

Retracing this reportorial inquiry backward to Wayne; it may be pursued westward along the northern border, Susquehanna is the first county encountered. It voted for local option in 1873 by 1,842 majority. Licenses have been few, and but very cautiously granted. As a result the people there expect to give at least 2,500 majority in favor of the amendment.

The agricultural element predominates. The farmers do not encourage the sale or use of liquor, and laugh about the hard cider questions. One granger's observation was that it will give people a chance to make more apple butter and a better quality of it. There is one inquiry, Susquehanna farmer whom I met at Harrisburg the other day. He says he has the good of the whole State at heart, and he shall correspond with Kansas and Iowa friends to ascertain the success of prohibition there before he casts his vote here. He has failed there, he believes it will be impracticable in Pennsylvania. Especially, he says, there is possibility of the project failing in Pennsylvania on account of it being a cross-cut for the greatest railroads of the world. It is different from both the Western States in that particular.

Breaking a Solid East.

Hon. Milton O. Loomis, who represents Bradford county in the Legislature, says the amendment will be adopted in Bradford by a splendid majority. It adopted local option by as much as 2,307 majority. He says the bulk of the population is of the agricultural class, and the people generally regard prohibition as the best thing for farming territory, lessening taxes, for the support of a jail and deputy sheriff, as well as for constables and their fees. The number of licenses has been kept under 75 for several years, and the Brook law has not had much effect in that county for the reason that the old law was strictly adhered to.

Other residents of the county estimated that the majority against liquor in Bradford county would reach fully 3,500. One of these oracles said:

The county east of the Susquehanna river is generally believed to be solidly arrayed against the amendment. We will be one county at least, and our neighbors are venting a "solid East." I do not anticipate, however, that the result much will be in Philadelphia. That city, I fear, will give 40,000 majority against us.

L. E. STOFFEL.

FEAR OF FIREBUGS.

Keeping Residents of the Maryland Border on the Tenter—Hooks of Suspense—How the Rascals Accomplish Their Purpose.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

HARRISBURG, February 15.—The mysterious firebugs who have been operating in the neighborhood of Glenview, York county, since October, are still terrorizing that community. Yesterday notices were posted on the barn of a farmer named Hors, near the Maryland line, warning him that the building is consumed. Over the Maryland line Henry Reiman's large barn was burned Wednesday evening, with all its contents, involving a loss of \$7,000.

Yesterday the excitement in York county was greatly increased by a terrific explosion that was heard for miles around. It was ascertained that a nitro-glycerine factory on Front river, in Manchester township, had blown up. An employee of the works, John Harline, was blown to pieces by the explosion. Some of his remains were found in the top of a tree 60 feet high, and 100 feet from where the explosion occurred. On the same day, in the work of the same firebug, Isaac K. Henry's large farm barn in Spring Garden township, seven miles north of the Glenview district. It was burned in a manner similar to that in which all the other barns were destroyed, and it is believed that it was the work of the same firebug. With the news of the burning of this barn came also the announcement that it was the twelfth barn destroyed by fire in that neighborhood during the past year.

John Schultz, a farmer over the Maryland border, has received notice that his barn is to be burned. The notice is identical with the one that was placed on Samuel Hare's barn the day before it was burned in the Glenview district. That barn was burned at 5 o'clock on the 8th instant.

VICTIM OF AN OLD TRICK.

A Real Estate Agent Rebuked by a Man Who Knew Him.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONG ISLAND CITY, February 15.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon a man hastily entered the real estate office of George H. Paynter, 63 Bond street, and informed the clerk, who was the only one in the office at the time, that some boys were robbing his cellar underneath the office. The clerk hurried down the cellar, leaving his informant alone in the office.

Filling to find anyone in the cellar, the clerk returned to the office. The man was gone. On going to the safe, which was unlocked, the clerk found that the money drawer had been pried open and nearly \$200 in cash stolen. Five similar robberies have been reported to the police within two days.

OLIVE LOGAN has been added to the list of contributors to the Sunday issue of THE DISPATCH. She has donated a valuable collection of letters which will deal with national topics. Read her first letter in tomorrow's DISPATCH.

SERIOUS ADMISSIONS

Made by the Times Manager as to the Manner in Which Were Secured

THE ALLEGED PARNELL LETTERS.

Large Amounts of Money Paid and Promised to Emigrants.

TRYING TO INCULPATE LABOUCHERE.

The Fac Simile Published to Affect the Vote on the Georgia Bill.

The Parnell Commission had a sensational session yesterday. The Times manager was cross-examined and made some startling admissions as to the manner in which the alleged Parnell letters were obtained and the large sums of money spent in the search for them. The most peculiar incident was the allegation that Henry Labouchere had tried to bribe a man to swear that the letters were forgeries.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, February 15.—(Copyright.)—The rottenness of the foundations of the Times' case was today plainly demonstrated. The whole elaborate edifice has commenced to totter, and when Richard Pigott submits himself for cross-examination it will come crashing to the ground. The Tories and weak-kneed Unionists, who have been concocting signs of disintegration were illusive and at any rate unimportant, in view of the triumphant proof which would be given of the genuineness of the letters in which Mr. Parnell incited to murder and sympathized with assassins, are absolutely dashed by the admission of the Times' own solicitor in the witness box to-day. Pigott alone knows whence the letters were obtained, and the sole evidence of their authenticity must rest upon this man's word and the liberally fed opinion of a single expert in calligraphy.

AMAZING ADMISSIONS.

The admissions made to-day by Solicitor Soames and Manager MacDonald, of the Times, have been in truth amazing. They have made clear as day the fact long suspected, that the publication of the famous fac simile was deliberately fixed for the day, upon the evening of which the vote was taken in the House of Commons on the second reading of Balfour's infamous coercion bill, with the object of influencing the wavering Liberal members, and that the only guarantee the Times then possessed that the letter was genuine was the vague assurance made by one Houston, a lad of the mature age of 22 years, formerly a junior reporter on a Dublin Tory newspaper, and at that moment the Secretary of an Orange landlord anti-Nationalist society, known as the Irish League and Patriotic Association.

But the vile plot succeeded, Balfour secured his majority, and thereafter the Times, fearing an action for libel or a summons to appear at the bar of the House, as would have been the case had these calumnies been directed against the member for English county, commenced to fish for evidence to bolster up their case. In this business Houston seems to have been indispensable, and it is already as clear as day that he has made a very good thing out of it. His cross-examination will doubtless be almost as interesting as that of the Parnell, and possibly as diverting as that of Solicitor Soames and Manager MacDonald.

A GAUZY STORY.

To-day one of the most delightful touches in Soames' evidence was the insinuation that Henry Labouchere, the Radical member for Northampton, a successful newspaper proprietor and journalist, and a shrewd man of the world, had been induced to testify for the Times by a bribe of £1,000 to great for the Parnell letters. How Manager MacDonald proved himself an ass and gave away his employer's case, your report, which follows, will amply prove.

Mr. Soames, in his cross-examination, declared that Pigott and the League clerk he interviewed in Ireland had made a declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1,000 if he would swear that he had forged the letter said to have been written by Mr. Parnell. The witness had refused to do so, and he had then entered the company of Mr. Labouchere. He paid Houston, Secretary of Irish League and Patriotic Union, altogether £3,000.

Mr. Soames said Pigott told him in interviews he had with Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Labouchere, that he had been offered several £10 notes. One of these notes was forwarded to Ireland and then redirected to London. Witness produced a copy of the letter which accompanied it. It had never occurred to witness to ask Pigott how he had obtained it. Pigott showed witness a letter from Solicitor Lewis accusing him (Pigott) of having admitted that he forged the letters and his reply: whereupon witness required that the statutory declaration be made, in which the witness stated that the communications between himself and Solicitor Lewis, including the offer of £1,000, if he would swear that he had forged the letters.

SIMPLY A PLANT.

A man calling himself Wilson wrote to the witness on the 11th inst. and begged him to recognize the writing as that of a man named O'Brien, who was an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. The offer to furnish information was simply "a plant." After that he had O'Brien watched at Mr. Labouchere's instance. O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pigott. In Dublin O'Brien assumed the name of Sinclair. The men following O'Brien traced him to Labouchere's and Pigott's houses and then traced Pigott, Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Parnell to Mr. Labouchere's residence.

The witness knew O'Brien as a man who was known in America as Robertson. It was "Robertson" who deluded Detective Moser with letters which had been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was paid £250 to do America and procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a fac simile of which was published in the Times. Mr. Hurlbut saw this letter.

Mr. Soames was re-examined by Sir R. D. Webster. He said there was no bargain whatever with the Times to purchase letters. If the Parnell letters were forgeries, the Times would not have been so anxious to publish them. He recognized the names of Egan, Campbell, Davitt and O'Kelly of Tyrone, must have been forged. The bodies of the six disputed Parnell letters were in the writing of Campbell.

Mr. Willcott, an employee of the Central News department in the interview with Mr. Parnell on the appearance of the fac simile letter in 1887 Mr. Parnell called the letter an impudent forgery.

HIGH-PRICED FORGERIES.

Mr. MacDonald, manager of the Times, deposed that in October, 1888, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stipulated that their authenticity must be tested before the payment of the price, which Houston said he gave for them. When the other letters—those of O'Kelly and Davitt—were tested he paid Houston £1,780, the exact sum represented as expended in gain-

ing possession of the letters, Houston deposing personal remuneration.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he never asked how Houston got the letters. He had asked about the difference in the writing in the body of the letters and in the signature, and Houston replied that it was a practice of the leaders of the movement that one wrote the letter, another signed it and a third person addressed the envelope. Witness afterward ascertained from other sources that this was an actual practice, and that some of the letters were purposely left undated. Mr. Egan wrote whole letters himself. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less written in a disguised hand, except in one letter dated Kilmansham. The writing in the body of the fac simile letter is disguised, but the signature of Parnell is not. Witness never heard that the letters were offered to other papers, but had heard that the documents had been offered to Lord Hartington before they were offered to the Times. Houston produced no voucher for the sums paid. Six months were occupied in securing if the documents were bona fide. Witness was convinced that the letters were genuine, and he thought that before the second reading of the Crimes bill would be a fitting time to show to the country the character of the men making themselves prominent in Irish affairs. The Commission at this point adjourned.

DOMESTIC DISCORD.

Mrs. Church Relates How She Came to Know Marriage Was a Failure—She Was Much Astonished at Her Husband's Queer Taste.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

COLUMBUS, O., February 15.—Mrs. Church, the plaintiff in the celebrated divorce case, was on the stand this afternoon, which occasioned unusual interest in the proceedings and called out another large audience of ladies. Several additional witnesses were examined during the forenoon as to the character and disposition of Mrs. Church, and the plaintiff occupied all the afternoon and her examination will be resumed Monday morning. She gave a detailed history of their married life from the time of the wedding, and it was a story of domestic discord which is seldom heard.

The principal point developed by Mrs. Church's testimony was the impecunious condition in which she found Colonel Church at the time of their marriage, he being in debt about \$1,000 and worth nothing, and also that he had no mother to support. She related a consultation which they had had as to the future, and she at that time began to economize, in that they might gather some property, but she found later that Mr. Church was much more in debt than he had stated to her, and that he was a poor manager, and continually getting in debt deeper; that he secured in the neighborhood of \$3,000 by a trade in a car couple in which he had an interest, but he could never account for the money; that he had frequently given him money, and that he had failed to account for \$30 which he had been left to their child, to be held by him in trust for her till it was 18.

On the matter of Colonel Church's intimacy with the plaintiff, Mrs. Church said she gave some vague information, and said that she had frequently suspected their relations from what she heard, though she had never seen anything herself of a definite character. On this point she expressed surprise that a man of the professed attainments and social standing he had should become smitten with his own cook, under the roof of their life lived. She also gave the contents of a letter which Colonel Church had written her on one occasion as he was leaving the city, in which he vilified her in a scandalous manner.

MAKE ROOM FOR JOHN JARRETT.

Canned Goods Manufacturers Want No Duty on Tin Plate.

CHICAGO, February 15.—At the meeting of the Canned Goods Association to-day William Boulter, ex-President of the Canadian packers, made a speech attracting particular attention. He wanted free tin plate, but he did not mean by that that he was in any sense in favor of free trade. After a great deal of discussion on tin plate and the tariff it was decided that the Chairman should select a Committee of Three, reporting at to-morrow's meeting, who are to go to Washington and do what they can with the Congressional Committee having in charge the tariff bill to get the tariff on tin removed.

This is to apply to all cases exported and to all food products enclosed in tin and intended for home consumption. The argument presented in favor of this was the statement that tin plate has been manufactured in this country, and that it imports 87 per cent was used in the manufacture of tin cans. The committee having under consideration the question of over-production, reported that they could devise no adequate means of relief and a resolution was adopted that the association in no way restricted this year's pack.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

The Woman Arrested at Charleston Owns Up to the Crime.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 15.—Last evening William K. Gevens was arrested on a charge of being one of the parties to the murder of Simon and Mrs. Rachel Wallace and the burning of the storehouse of Wallace & Kelly, on the night of August 13, 1888. Mr. Gevens, a native of Ohio, was arrested on Wednesday, and made a full confession, which has been reduced to writing and is now in the hands of the prosecuting attorney.

A PURIFIED ARMY.

It has purified the army, replacing favoritism with justice and fair dealing to all, in the face of the most insidious and persistent attempts to perpetuate the scandalous methods of former regimes. It has rendered similar service for the navy, and has made substantial progress in the face of enormous difficulties in the work of supplying our sailors with serviceable ships and guns.

Its management of the fiscal affairs of the country has been singularly able and conservative, and whatever the critics may say, it has maintained the dignity of the country at home and abroad. Could a party be in a better or stronger position? If it adheres to the lines laid down and consistently followed by this administration, is not its restoration to official tenure merely a question of time?

"The people will only begin to appreciate what the Cleveland administration has done for the country," said a gentleman high in the councils of the Democratic party, "after it has gone out of office and they realize the difference. To the South especially it has been a benediction in securing freedom from the irritating and disturbing interferences which the country repudiated years ago."

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Burning of the Old Eagle Hotel in Pike, N. Y.—Two Domestic Perils.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WATKINS, N. Y., February 15.—The old Eagle hotel, a landmark at Pike, Wayne county, burned this morning. Jennie Mack, a domestic, and her niece Pearl failed to escape. A ladder was put up to their window only to find the room all in flames.

The Brownson block, adjoining, was also consumed. Total loss \$3,000, well insured.

SEROUS SECRETS.

Are given to tomorrow's DISPATCH by a bright young lady who penetrated the secret proceedings of this famous women's club. Readers would remember that this is the first report of a meeting of the Sorosis ever printed.

THEY OUGHT TO KNOW

The Members of the Departing Cabinet Assert That This Was a

TRULY MODEL ADMINISTRATION.

Departments Are Purified, Business Methods Practiced and

OUR RIGHTS ABROAD MAINTAINED.

Cleveland is the Great and Only Leader of the Democratic Party.

Following the example of their chief, the members of Cleveland's Cabinet have expressed their views on the work of the administration. According to their ideas the civil service has been purified and favoritism abolished. The foundation for a new navy has been made. Cleveland has united the Democratic party on tariff reform, which is to be the issue of the future.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—The Sun will to-morrow publish a review of President Cleveland's administration, obtained from a series of interviews with members of his Cabinet. It is mainly the harmony between the President and the members of his Cabinet that the absence of friction has given rise to the impression among some of those who are familiar with Mr. Cleveland's positiveness of character and his firm and decided views upon every subject he has studied, that his rugged personality has dwarfed the various members of his official family, and reduced them to the condition of mere agents of his individual will and pleasure.

A very slight personal acquaintance with the several heads of the departments, and the most casual observation of their relations to the President will preclude any one not blinded by prejudice that this theory is untenable. Mr. Cleveland has not been content to let the various departments drift along in seclusion from the Chief Executive's supervision.

HE WATCHED THEM.

Animated by a high sense of his responsibility to the people, he has kept himself fully informed as to what was going on in every branch of the executive administration, and has undoubtedly impressed his individuality upon all the departments. At the same time he has refrained from all unnecessary interference with this or that branch of the service, and has given the individual members of his administration free scope for the exercise of their abilities and energies.

The true secret of the absence of jealousies and dissensions, and of efforts to advance more individual merit or pretensions among the Cabinet officers, is to be found in the fact that one and all have been actuated by the spirit which has dominated Mr. Cleveland's course; that of subordinating personal considerations to the desire to give the country an administration of the highest grade. A prominent leader of the Democratic party, and a warm admirer of Mr. Cleveland, said to the writer to-day:

ENTIRELY UNSKILLFUL.

I have had opportunities of observing Mr. Cleveland under a great variety of circumstances since he became President, and I have yet to see the slightest indication of a desire to promote his personal interests. The American people ought to be informed that in the opinion of one best qualified to judge, he has been actuated from first to last by a high patriotic sense of duty. The same thing may be said of every member of his Cabinet.

On the other hand it is not to be inferred that the President has at any time lost sight of the fact that he was elevated to his present position by Democratic votes. While he has endeavored to be President of the whole people, he has been equally anxious that this is a government of parties, and that the Democracy in electing him to the Presidency made him the official representative before the country of its principles and its purposes.

It is upon the attention of the country the issue of tax reduction his zeal for the public welfare went hand in hand with his desire to secure for the Democratic party the credit of effecting this great reform. It may be assumed that his object was to give the party some higher motive than the mere greed for office into which it seemed to be degenerating.

THE PARTY'S LEADER.

It has been said that there has been no party leadership under the present administration, but leaving out of the account the bold and aggressive course of Mr. Cleveland with reference to the tariff, it must be conceded in view of the sudden solidification of his party, that the association in no way restricted this year's pack.

With a record of administrative capacity and honesty to which it may point with pride, the Democracy at the close of Mr. Cleveland's term of office stands itself a representative before the people of administrative economy, of determined opposition to sectionalism and encroachment upon the autonomy of individual States, and of discrimination in favor of any race or class at the expense of the people as a whole, and the declared and recognized champion of the toiling masses as against the steady march of corporate and monopolistic greed.

A PURIFIED ARMY.

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DUDLEY NOT CLEARED.

But the Grand Jury is Dismissed Without an Indictment Being Found Against Him—Over 100 Repeals.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 15.—The United States grand jury came into court for what will undoubtedly be the last time, to-day, and presenting three additional indictments, reported that it had no further business before it. Judge Woods thereupon dismissed it with the thanks of the court, adding a saving clause to the effect that if occasion for its services again arose before May, when the next jury is drawn, the members would be notified to come together again. This was in accordance with the desire of the prosecuting officials, who are still hopeful that something will turn up that will enable them to get an indictment against Dudley.

The jury has been in session since the middle of December, and has brought in 100 indictments, after examining about 1,000 witnesses. All but a half dozen of the indictments were for violations of the election law, and it is alleged that without a single exception, the men indicted are Republicans. A hundred or so arrests have already been made upon these indictments, and the only man of more than ordinary note brought in has been J. S. Capener, elected from the Shelbyville district and unseated by the Democratic majority of the Senate on charges of open and notorious bribery. The great majority of the prisoners thus far brought in are men of little or no prominence in their own communities, who have voted illegally or who have sworn in illegal votes.

The prosecuting officers at present are Solomon Claypool, who has been appointed as interim, pending his confirmation as successor to Judge Woods, and Leonard O. Bailey, who has been Assistant District Attorney for several years, and who has had almost entire charge of the election cases. He has announced that he intends to resign upon the 4th of March, and it is said that Mr. Claypool will do the steering. The Republicans allege that this is a scheme to throw upon the Republican successor the burden of prosecuting the election cases against members of their own party. Then if there is a failure to convict in most of the cases the Democrats will claim that the Republicans have conspired to defeat the bringing to justice of the offenders. Local Republicans are in favor of the retention in office of the present prosecuting officials, until the